#### Business Notices.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS-GENIN'S STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS—GENIN
LATEST SYLE.—The most splendid soft Hat of the season
GENIN'S ORIENTAL. He color is subse of roses; its make, stymid quality elegant beyond all comparison. There can be a
grassion with any aguideman of taxe that the Oriental take
the lind in the soft hat department, and excess in tint as wellfinish any soft hat ever imported or manufactured in this coutry. The shape of the Hat is varied to suit different ages. At
CERNA's will be found precisely 1, a style of Hat suitable t
boybood, youth and middle age. Sold, wholesele and retail, a
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

TO ENPENSCHEID'S, Ho!—If there be any persons so indifferent to the value of half a dollar as to pay \$4 for a hat in Broadway, when one superior in every respect may be purchased for \$3 30 at No. 118 Nasau at, it can only be because they have never tried one of ESPENSCHEID's best.

THE POSTMAN'S KNOCKS are joy-inspiring when we expect a letter from the one we love best, and the travel of Kank are joy inspiring when they are worn upon the crowded (horoughfare. How else could they be, when they are the most beautiful hats ever manufactured. They make a man of every one that wears them. Sold at \$4 each at the corner of Broadway and Fulton et.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Sentlemen's wear, renders it needful for us only to annuance the quarterly issue for March, 1856. LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introduces of Fashions for Gents. Hate, Astor House, Broad way.

SPRISG STYLES of Gents' and Boys' HATS and Cars of every description. The Ladies are invited to examine the large and beautiful variety of Children's Staw Goods.

Kelledo, No. 128 Carallet.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole mie and detail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styline of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH-IRG, and their CUSTOM department (second floor) with the newsat importations of Cassimeres, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Na. 298, 298 and 299 Broodway.

RANKIN'S OLD

Le now folly supplied with
SEASONABLE UNDER GARMENTS
SEASONABLE UNDER GARMENTS
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 104 Bowery. RANKIN'S OLD STAND

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.

BURNING OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE.

THE WILD HE PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the Unparalleled Te t of 40 days exposed to a Red Heat at the Duraing of Adams & CO'S Express Office has arrived (having Been shipped to us and a new one ordered), and can be seen in front of our Warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, where the public are invited to examine it This same Safe (like many ethers of Wilder's Patent) was claimed by Shias ti Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his Agents at Norfolk, Va., as such, but upon investigation it proved to be the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER.

A few more attempts like this by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE to a new safe now made by him, will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Demmark". All safes manufactured by us warranted praise From Dambers. A ful assortioned constantly on hand and made to order and for sale at the Walchuse, No. 122 Water-st., next Wall, New York, and Nos. 22 Wainst and 9 Granties 4. Philadolphia. Secured with Wilder': Patent Powder and Burgalar Praor Lock.

B. G. Willers & CO. Patentees and Manufacturers.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUISEER, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Tapester, Baussels, Therefor and Ingrain Carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Clothes of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHERY.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.
Bross frich Velvet Carpeting from 11/10-14/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 3/10-14/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/10-3/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/10-3/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 6/10-8/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/10-8/ per yard.
Rich

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article has the name of William Whitewright On every spool.

Hope for a season bade the world farewell.

And beauty faded before the awful spell.

Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man.

Dyspepsa cured, and taught sight to smile again.

We are sometimes almost unable to describe our

We are sometimes almost unable to describe our symptoms. We find ourselves nervous week and physically geostrated. We have a terrible sinking at the pit of our stonion, and the property of t

L Y O N'S
KATHAIRON,
For the Hair.
Used by ail.
Sold everywhere

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS .-

TO WMOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGESTS.

Bannes & Fark, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duanes at N.

T. invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immones Stock of American and European

Parkers Medicines,

by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below groperistor's prices, by the pack up, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders soficited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

Barnes & Park, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

PURE CATAWBA WINES,

PURE CATAWBA WINES,
From the Vineyards of John D. Park, esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PARK'S SPARKING CATAWBA, being mot s generous, rich and
fruity, is rapidly superseding the French Champagnes.
PARK'S STILL CATAWBA, the rival of the German Hock
Wine, warranted only the pure juke of the grape.
The quality and importance of American Vines as the development of a new source of national wealth is fast assuming its
true position. We refer to Judge Meige, President of the
American Institute, for the very flattering report received by
him from the French Horticultural Society of Faris, relating to
the Catawba Wines, as well as for the optinion of the American
Lestitute, whose Medal was awarded us at the Annual Fair at
the Crystal Palace in October last.

No. 304 Broadway, corner Duana-st.

EXTRAORDINARY.
Low Prices for English Carpeta.
Crossley's Velvets, 11/2 Tapestries, 7/6.
Handsome Ingrains, 3/61 Super do., 5/.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION -SPLEADID BARGAINS '-A great rush is being made to KELTY & FURQUEON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace smil Muslin Cuttain they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early, Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New York, cheap.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent shove all competition. A suite of elegant grivate spartments for applying his famous DYS, the greatest standard article of its hind throughout the world. His new style of Wigs and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and ratail at Caistanouc's, No. 6 Astor House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE FACTORY, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl st., corner of Pine.—The sub-scribers having duplicated their machinery for supplying Ex-vitores under the contract made with the Government, are now srepared to supply the public with every variety of Exven-tores, including all the different patiens, styles, size and colors. Having now at least double the facilities of any other manufac-turer one moment's consideration will satisfy the most skepti-cal that they can sell at materially reduced prices. George F. Nesbitz & Co., Stationers and Printers, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

SPRING-STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-13. No. 114 Fultou at the control and a magnificent assorting it. Boots and Shoes for Spring wear. They are all manustruced by himself of the best materials, and will wear well trackers would do well to purchase at this old and we I know the shadow.

ELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Bald Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th centricy. For a toilet article it is superior. \*0.000 bottles sold the hast six mouths in New England. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalusia, Spain, by J. H. WADLKIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New York by BARS & PARS.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH-A. Office No. 3 John st, two doors from Broadway. Dye ab, Woolkn and Fancy Goods of every description, is superior style of Dyeing Ladies' and Centlemen's Car-ts is widely known. CRAPE SHAWLS

Dyed the most brilliant or more grave colors. All kinds Shawlis Curtains, etc., Cleaned, or Redyed. Goods received and returned by Express. Barners, Naphews & Co., No. 3 John et., two doors from Broadway, New York.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—
ALFRED MUXROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.
Invite the attention of Gentlemen of Fefined taste to their assortment of
SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best

made up in the most styles and also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of Boys' Chorness. where Parents and Guardians will find every article for Chil-dren's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linea Goods for Summer use.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE .-200 shares of the above Stock at \$2 per share, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES of every descrip tion, Wooden, Willow, Japan, Tio Iron and other Wares, Brushes, Brooms, Mats. Dusters, Birdeages, Children's Car-riagre, Horses, Propellers, Wagons, Toys, &c. Large base-ment, No. 128 Canal at.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, in their nature, are simi to the vegetables used by man for food. They are subject to stree digastice in passing from the stomach to the intestines, co-sporated into the circulation, they mapar to the blood new sality, which occasions it to throw out any impurities into the usels which organ exposit them flow simple, yet how wise a little laws of our bit in. Acting to unison with these laws at the laws of our bit in. BLANDENTH'S PILES are sold at 25 cents per box at No. 43 Canal at, Brandreth Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-st. and No. 298 Bowers.

6. Howers, Also, by Mes. Haves, No. 128 Fulton et., Brooklyn. By T. W. Dvott a Soss, Philadelphia, and by all respect to druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

TO THE INTELLIGENT, THE FASHIONABLE, THE PRIDERY AND THE EXPERIENCE — These are the classes that purchase Cantaril's low priced but elegant Guines, and they do so from the fact that on trial they prove more durable than those soils at nearly double the price at other establishments. Ladies preparing to so into the country should visit him, at No. 306 Bowery, and make their selections. Unlike most cheap articles, Cantaril's 12 and 14; Guiters are chiracterized by elegance of workinsanship, excellence of material and undoubted style. Deel with him.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFFER-ENT MANUFACTORIES making the largest assurement in the City, headies a large number of second-hand Planos, with and without the Æddlan, and will be sold at prices that defy compe-tition. Planos for rent and cent allowed on purchase. Horace Waves, Agt, 335 Broadway.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN SPRING CLOTHING. sahiorable Flack Cloth Coate \$5.50, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$13 1 \$10. Business Coats, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 Rajins to \$10. Cassimers Pants, \$7 to \$5. Moirs Antique Veste &c., at Evan's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. \$6 and \$6

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.-Dr Prince, of Bracklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralish, and all discusses a strong from the improdent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for lattice.

THE HAIR.-To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DEE will magically change it to a black or brown of the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - A REMEDY IS ALL CLIMATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and it testimony of the most distinguished travelers catabilish the state in all climates and localities, these famous Pittle are absolute specific for Billous Diseases, Dyspepsis and Bow Compiling.

DEBTS COLLECTED and BUSINESS TRANSACTED in the principal cities in New England, New York City, Albany, Trey, and Newark N. J., by H. HEVES, No. 1841 Manest, Hartford, Cond. References in New York and New England given if asked for Letters must be addressed H. HEVES, Hartford, Cond.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wids and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to thair some. They are celebrated all over the world for their amore ful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to scharm. The largest and heat stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his among Dvs. Sold at Baroustock's No. 228 Broadway.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st., are selling GOLD PATRNT LEVER WATCHES from \$50 to \$100; CHRONOMETERS, \$125 to \$250; ANCHORS, \$23 to \$75; LEFINE, \$20 to \$40. Silver Watches at all prices, from \$6 to \$60.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of approprious Communications. We ver is intended for insertion trues be suthenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for published, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Governor Seward's Speech.

The Great Speech of Governor Saward on the Immediate Admission of Kanass, is now ready, in ramphlet form. Price per 1,000...... 10 00 Orders inclosing the cash will be promptly attended to by ad-ressing GREELEY & McELRATH, New-York.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing. can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Baltic will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office in this city at 101 o'clock this morning. Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-

YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. London-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

#### Contents of This Day's Paper:

ST PAGE-Advertisements-Religious Notices; Special Notices: New Publications; Printing; Stationery and Fancy

SECOND PAGE - Advertisements-To Farmers and Others; Los and Found; Horses, Carriages, &c.; Wants; To Whom i May Coucern; Chances for Business Man; Summer Re-treats; Ecard and Rooms; Houses to Let; Real Estate for Sale: Paper Hangings; Groceries; Copartnership Notices. IRD PAGE-Advertisements-Instruction; Piano-Fortes and Music, Machinery, &c., Cutlery, Hardware and Iron;

Paris Advertisementa; Professional Notices; Insurance Comparies; Dry Goods, Millirery, &c.; Clothing; Bounty Land Warrants, Financial; Furniture, Paints, Oils, Glass &c.; Paper Warchouses; Building Materials; Removals; Ocean Steamers, &c ; Steamboars and Railroads.
FOURTH PAGE-Advertisements-Steamboa's and Railroads;
Water-Cure, Medical; Legal Notices. Poetry-The Song

of the Camp. New Publications—Recent Speeches and Addresses, by Charles Summer; Experimental Researches on the Food of Animals and the Fattening of Catle; Elements of Logic; An Elementary Treatise on Logic; The Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; 98 and 43. The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland; Gospel Fruits, Or, Bible Christianity Illustrate1.

FIFTH PAGE.-New Publications-A new Edition of Shake speare; Websfer's Autobiography; Books Received. Fires. Marine Affairs. City Itams. City Advertisements. Brook. lyn Itams. New Jersey Items: Law Intelligence.

TH PAGE-Business Notices. Leading Articles-The Pub-lic Lands, Fraud; Railroads to Lake Superior; New-York and the Union; The English Post-Office. From Washing ton-The Admission of Kansas; The News from Nicaragus EVENTU PAGE-Telegrenh Dispatches-Washington News Secretary Marcy and the French Baby; Congressional Pro-ceedings; Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia; Massachusetts Legislature; Rumored Forgeries on New-York Merchants; The Mount Vernon Estate; United States Supreme Court; The Contempt Case: Hornble Occurrence, &c. The Late James Kay; The Kansas Commission; From the Pisins, Public Meetings—New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Twentieth and Twenty-first Ward Republicans; Board of Aidermen. Later from South Florida. Europe, by the Arabia's Mails.

FIGHTH PAGE-France; Russia; A Visit to Newgate Market. Starte Page - A Visit to Newgate Market: Life in a Gar rison; Moral and Religious Items; Agricultural - Plan Locust Seed on the Francies; Sewing Grass Seed; Cost of Fencing, Pess, Errors in Building, Economy in Cattle

PENTH PAGE. - Increase of Cattle in Chio; Corn Crop Pests. Price of Cattle in San Francisco; Another Libel Sult Threatened; A Woman Married to a Woman; Health for he People, No. IV : United States Senate : Minnesota So and Climate; Look to your Stamps; Politics in Connecticut; Col. Lane and Mr. Douglas; Railroads in South Ameri ca; An Unjust Judge; Communism at Nauvoo; Terrib Tragedy; Various Items.
ELEVENTH PAGE-Seventeenth Ward Republicans; Effects of

the Winter on Crops and Trees; State Fairs; Corn Starch; Free Labor s. Slave Labor; The Horse Market; Marriages and Deaths; Commercial Matters; Markets; Foreign Circulars.

TWELFTH PAGE.-Shipping Intelligence. Advertisements
Ammentents; Sales by Auction; Miscellaneous.

# DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 25 .- Nothing of importance was done. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House, April 25,-The day was spent in discussion upon the bill for refunding duties on goods destroyed by fire. Adjourned to Monday.

CONNECTICUT. - The Senators elect in this State stand 13 to instead of 14 to 7, as we stated. The stars in our table judi rate correctly those elected.

# THE PUBLIC LANDS.-FRAUD.

Our readers are of course aware that so much of the Territory of the United States as is contained within the new States east of the Mississippi was mainly comprised within the limits of the Thirteen British Colonies which became independent States by virtue of the American Revolution. By the Royal Charters under which those Colonies were planted and organized, their western boundaries were quite indefinite, or coextensive with and only limited by the shadowy and indeterminate rights of the grantors. Hence Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, and more especially New-York and Virginia, claimed severeignty and ownership over vast tracts westward of their proper limits, some of these claims of course overlapping and conflicting with each other. When the Peace Treaty had established our Independence, with territorial rights limited only by those of Canada on the North and of Louisiana on the West, the Colonies now transformed into States which had no territorial

claims of this sort-Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c .- very fairly and reasonably insisted that this vast and fertile western domain. having been wrested from British sovereignty and control through the common efforts and sacrifices of the People of all the States, should be the common property of all, and that whatever benefit might accrue from it should be equally shared among them.

This obviously just demand was gradually, and with some reservations, acceded to. The old States owning or claiming these Western Territories, ceded them, for the most part, to the Continental or Federal authority. Connecticut, in making this cession, reserved to herself the northeast corner of Ohio, since known as "The Connecticut Reserve," which has been settled in good part from the parent State, and the sum realized from the sale of its lands forms the basis of her bounteous School Fund. Virginia reserved what is now Kentucky; North Carolina kept back what at first declared its independence as "Frankland." but is now Tennessee; Georgia likewise made some reservations and imposed some onerous conditions on the Federal grantee. Virginia, beside the reservation of Kentucky, stipulated that a tract west of the Ohio should be set apart for the satisfaction of such claims to bounty as she should adjudge due to her Revolutionary officers and soldiers. Accordingly, the fertile and spacious district lying between the Scioto and the Miami rivers was so set apart, at d has been mainly claimed and settled under Virginia Bounty Warrants-such lands of course being surveyed, registered and patented to the warrantees at the cost of the Federal Government, which received nothing therefor.

For many years, it had been notorious that these Virginia Warrants were being granted most recklessly, and in many cases to persons who had no shadow of right to them. A report setting forth and demonstrating this truth was made to the House by the Hon, Hiland Hall of Vt. some ten or twelve years ago. That report exposed a system of gigantic and startling fraud, and called upon Congress to arrest it. What was done we do not distinetly remember; but we believe it was what is usually done by Congress in cases of detected frauds on the Government-nothing. Virginia went on issuing new warrants, on the loosest sort of parole testimeny, for alleged military services rendered eighty years ago; and the generous district originally set apart to satisfy these warrants, and which was undoubtingly presumed to be ample, proved entirely inadequate; so Congress was from time to time importuned to enlarge it. Congress acted accordingly in the premises: but the warrants multiplied faster than the means of satisfying them were provided. At length, in August, 1852, an act was passed providing

"That all unsatisfied outstanding military land warrants, or parts of warrants, issued or allowed prior to March 1, 1952, by the proper authorities of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for military services, performed by the officers and soldiers, seamen or matters, of the Virginia State and Commental lines in the serry and navy of the Revolution, may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Interior, who, upon being satisfied by a version of the proofs or by additional testimony that any warrant thus surrendered was fairly and justly issued in pursuance of the large of and Commonwealth, for military services so rendered hall issue land scrip in favor of the present proprietors," &c.

-This would seem to be all that could be asked. but it did not meet the exigencies of the case. Virginia began to send in her warrants, and the Secretary of the Interior began to look into them, as the act required, when he found that they were all begus, manufactured, trumped up, for the benefit of persons who had no sort of claim founded on such services as were pretended. Of course, he refused to pass the warrants, and of course this raised a commotion in the "Old Dominion," and of course her dignitaries are down upon Congress for a revision of the act of 1852, which shall open the floodgates to all manner of Virginia Bounty Land claims Gov. Wise has transmitted to his Legislature a Special Message on the subject. which has been communicated to and printed by order of Congress, wherein he frankly admits that the Secretary has done no more than the act of Congress required, but insists that said act should be modified. Hear him!

"The act, and not the executive efficer, commits the of questioning the finality of the adjudications of the of questioning the finality of the adjudications of the Virginis tribunals.

"State laws and State decisions upon them, in such cases, control even the Supreme Court of the United States. I cannot tool even the Supreme Court of the United States. I cannot conceive why Congress should thus have assailed the dignity and even integrity of Virginis's forum or conscience in a matter where gratinde and grant combined to grace a statute with batter manners and better morels too. The General Government could hardly deliberate on this act without remembering a gift of great value and a donor of unbounded generosity without knowing that three warrants were "adjudicated by Virginis, and that Virginia was the obtgor who adjudicated aguisst hereef; that if A assumes to pay debts for B. A may well look a cee that debts unfigured ted, or not confessed, are due or not, but he cannot dispute B'e acknowledgments or judgments agrinst B. Here Virginia adjudged against hersel, in the highest form of acknowledgment and confession, by her laws and her tribunals of last resort. Fraud alone, or mistake in a material degree, cought to be allowed to question such judgments, confessions and acknowledgments in case of even strict right. But here is a sovereign State, dealing in Revolutionary bounties, in debts of gratifing for services above and beyond all pecuniary price. Here is faith to individuals, and above all, faith between States and Governments, involved. To assume to pay Virginis's debts to her Revolutionary patriots in consideration of Virginia's and allowed to provide the assume to pay Virginis's debts to her Revolutionary patriots in consideration of Virginia's and showed and them there to the server. and Governments, involved. To assume to pay Virginia's debts to her Revolutionary parties in consideration of Virginia's gratuities, too, to the General Government, and then to say to Virginia's You have acknowledged and adjudged debts to be due your citizens which you did not owe' is to say to Virginia. You ask me to pay what you would not have paid had the on as remained on you."

-We will not further pursue this exposure, since the essential truth must be palpable to all who have eyes. We have brought this case prominently before the public only to use it as a text for a fresh exhortation to Congress not to adjourn without making some provision whereby some patch of the Public Domain shall be secured in perpetuity to every actual settler. Make it eighty acres-yes. forty-if you will not say one hundred and sixty; but recognize and legalize the principle that he who hews out a civilized home from wastes hitherto unpeopled except by the savage is entitled thereby to exist in such home indefeasibly, and transmit it at death to his children. Land-grants for soldiering of all sorts, for Canals, for Railreads, Distribution bills, Graduation bills-bills to pitch public lands every way and proffer them as a reward for every kind of service-these are rushed through each Congress, sometimes by the half dozen; but a bill to grant the smallest legal medicum to the actual settler and cultivator has never yet passed the Senate, though one did pass the House some two years since. Generous and just men in Congress! between one device and another. the Lands are all going, and the New States are rapidly becoming shingled over with the titles of forestallers and speculators: may we not entreat you to protect and bless the poorer settlers by the passage of a Homestead bill !

# RAILROADS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Two projects for connecting the Mineral Region of Lake Superior with Southern Wisconsin, Lake Michigan and Illinois, are now pressed upon the attention of Congress: one by way of the present railroad to Fond du-Lac (Wisc.) and some point at the head of Green Bay, thence nearly due North to the vicinity of Lake Superior, whence the road forks and strikes the Lake at two points-the mouth of the Ontonagon, and at or near the mouth of Eagle River. The other road is to run by St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony to the new City of Superior at the south-western extremity of the Lake.

These Roads should be constructed-the first of

them immediately. The Mining region is steadily growing in importance and value, though it is only approached by a circuitous and difficult water route, which is closed by ice about half the year. From November to May the Copper Mines are practically farther from the Atlantic than San Francisco is. They never can be opened and worked as they ought while thus isolated and inaccessible, and a railroad connecting them with the grain-fields o Wisconsin and Illinois would prove immensely advantageous to both, and would insure the doubling of their population and productions every five years for the next life-time.

The lands traversed by the projected Railroad north of Green Bay are of poor quality, generally marshy, of which not one acre in fifty will, in the absence of a Railroad, be improved this century. We think, therefore, that this Road has very peculiar and urgent claims on the favorable regard of

#### NEW-YORK AND THE UNION.

It seems to be a little odd that no "distinguished stranger"-as men are often called abroad, who at home do not pass for so very much-can make a visit to New-York, or at least a speech in it, without an attempt to enlighten our ignorance touching the advantages which the City of New-York derives from the Union; as though our patriotism were in danger of giving out if not well backed up

The last person who has paid us this left-handed sert of a compliment is Mr. Buchanan-rather a poor return, as it seems to us, to our City Council for giving him a hospitable reception here, such as has been refused him by the authorities of his own native city. In Mr. Buchanan's little speech on that occasion, after telling, in very nice and suitable, though, to be sure, rather back nejed phrase, how his heart swelled with emotion as he entered our magnificent bay, and how he exulted in the opportunity of pointing out its beauties and its thousand merchant ships to the strangers on board the steamer, all at once he drops the winning character of a polite and complimentary guest, and, taking on the repulsive one of a political pedagogue, proceeds, not without an ominous shake of the head, and a significant flourish of his ferule, to read us a political lecture, and to put our city on its political good

"Wheree all this prosperity?" exclaims this self-constituted monitor. "It has mainly resulted from the union of the States. Without the protection of the stars and stripes, what would become of its commerce ! While every portion of our country and all the dwellers upon earth are vitally interested in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union-while the liberty "and civilization of the human race are bound up in the success of our grand experiment-New-York has, if possible, more at stake than any other spot on the globe." Now, with all due submission to Mr. Buchanan and other patriots of the same stamp, and claiming to be just as warm friends of the Union as they are, we must beg leave to entertain the opinion that the prosperity of New-York has mainly resulted, not from any political combinations or arrangements whatever, bu from the unrivalled advantages of her local position, joined to the intelligence, enterprise and industry of her inhabitants. To the question, "What, without the protection of the stars and stripes

would become of her commerce !" we make bold to reply that, should the necessity for it arise, New-York is able to take care of her own commerce without asking protection from any body. Did Venice or Genon need protection from their feudal neighbors! In the civil wars of England did not London force the country gentlemen to come into her views instead of submitting to be forced to come into theirs !

Old George Clinton and the original Democrats of New-York were decidedly of opinion that the Union had quite as much need of New-York as New-York has of the Union. If that was true, or anything like it, sixty or seventy years ago, how much more force there is in it, now that New-York has become the great commercial heart of the hemisphere-whose pulsations are daily, hourly every moment felt to the furthest extremities and over its entire surface! The laws of commerce are more potent than mere political arrangements. A great political party in our country labored most strenuously for a quarter of a century to diminish our commercial connection with Great Britain. Embargo, non-intercourse and war were resorted to in turn-everybody knows how totally without permanent effect. New-York is the commercial capital of the country, not by virtue of any political arrangements or combinations, but by the decree of God and nature, and such she will remain in spite of politicians and in spite of revolutions. She will always, we hope, be wise and patriotic enough to stand by and to support the rights of all the States under the Federal Constitution, but, we trust, never so timid as to be lectured or hectored into unworthy submissions.

# THE ENGLISH POST-OFFICE.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain-of which we have just received the second-should be a document of considerable interest on this side of the Atlantic. The British Postal system, with Rowland Hill as its founder and virtual head, is known throughout the world. Probably no one, except certain venerable gentlemen in a marble palace at Washington, have any doubt of its superiority over all other Government Postal establishments. The Duke of Argyle is the present Postmaster-

General, and appears to have shown characteristic energy in carrying out various improvements in his Department. A nobleman of high rank, of more than average talent, young, and ambitious whose name often appears in a list of lecturers at a Village Lyceum or Mechanics' Institute, he has now a position where he can accomplish great good. Though there has been little inclination shown by the British Ministry heretofore to meet our Government in the adoption of a cheap rate of Ocean Postage, we are disposed to give full credit to the English Postmaster's expressed wish to have low rates of postage "with every foreign country. In speaking of the beneficial effects of late reductions of postage between England and several Continental States, he says: "I know it is your Lordships' desire, and it is one in which I fully concur, that the postage between the United Kingdom and every foreign country, both on letters and printed matter, should be moderate; but of course the arrangements necessary for the complete attainment of this desirable end depend in a great degree upon the assent and cooperation of other Governments." British states men have learned that all branches of na-

productive by cheap postage, and that from the first the national revenue has been increased to a far greater extent than the temperary reduction in the postal receipts; and while that reduction was only temporary, the prosperity and gain produced by low and uniform postage have been continual. We hope this wish of the English Postmaster-General and her Majesty's Government will be responded to at once by some direct action on the part of our Executive.

The results of cheap and uniform pestage in Great Britain show a constant and increasing success. The following figures give the state of the Pest-Office for the year 1855, as compared with 1854:

\$13,509,313 443,840,901 1001 377,728 5,466,244 52,312,059 The correspondence and postal income have not

increased as rapidly during the last year as during previous years. This is principally to be attributed to the war, which has caused a general stagnation in all kinds of business, particularly in trades like book-publishing and the manufacture of articles of farcy and luxury. Strangers as we are to free letter delivery, and to any delivery at all in country places, our statesmen will, perhaps, find great difficulty in appreciating the policy, justice and national profit in some of the extensions of mail service noted in this report. In rural districts, beside opening many new offices. "much additional accommodation has been afforded by the appointment of rural messengers, who collect and deliver letters at places too small to warrant the establishment of 'a Post-Office." " Free deliveries were established last year at 1,327 places where none had formerly existed; and at 649 other places the free delivery

was extended or otherwise improved." The extent to which this free delivery has been carried may be estimated by the number of letters delivered free around the following places, during the year, as estimated by the number delivered weekly. We give the population of each place, but it must be borne in mind that the letters here numbered in the free delivery are only in the rural districts around, and not in the towns mentioned: LETTERS DELIVERED FREE IS A YEAR, IN THE RUSAL DI TRICTS AROUND CERTAIN TOWNS. Letters. Population.

Population. 35,305 36,689 10,567 19,443 40,139 68,195 149,237 | Latters | Southampton | Southampton | Southampton | Southampton | Southampton | To 72 | Turistridge Wells | T5,540 | Coichester | 25,500 | Hodderrifeld | 115,320 | Nowich | 759,960 | Halifax | 243,360 | 365 606

It is to be supposed that these letters are distributed within the delivery of the post-offices named, as it is a free delivery where none existed before. The population of these places write, beside what they receive, some sixteen million letters in a year, while this free delivery of over 900,000 "in the rural districts" adjoining, must go to supply a population very small in proportion to the gross number in the towns. If we estimate the population so accommodated as equal to one fifth of the number in the towns given -and it would be less rather than more-we shall see that a rural population of 73,000 have delivered to them, free almost, one million letters in a year, while that number of inhabitants in our rural districts, in the same time, do not write or receive a quarter of a million letters! In view of these facts, can it be imagined by the merest tyro in political economy, that a free-letter delivery does not add vastly to the number of letters, thus augmenting the profits of the Post-Office, while affording increased accommodation to the public?

The experiment of pillar letter-boxes-not little tin affairs, which any person can carry off at leisure-having proved successful, the number is to be increased, particularly in London. In many instances "rural messengers have been appointed to collect and distribute letters at places too small to warrant the establishment of a Post-Office.' In Lendon, where there have been ten deliveries a day for years, there is to be an increase, so as to furnisha delivery every hour. Arrangements are also made, by laying off London into ten districts, to have local letters distributed without taking them to the central office. By this means and an hourly country-indeed, it may be said of this Western | delivery, nearly every letter will be delivered within two hours of the time it is dropped into the receiving-box, and very many within one hour and a quarter. Let those who contend that four deliveries a day are enough, just imagine the convenience of a free distribution of letters every hour from 8 in the morning to 8 at night, and the vast increase of correspondence which such a scheme will produce.

During the year 1855, 525 new Post-offices were created, making the entire number at the close of the vear 10,498. Of these 920 are Head Post-offices, and 9,578 Sub Post-offices or Receiving offices. There were 456,000,000 letters, 800,000 valentines, 71,000,000 newspapers, and about 3,000,000 packets of books and other transient printed matter sent by post during the year 1855. Nearly 2,400,000 letters-or about one half per cent on the whole number mailed-snd 600,000 newspapers, were sent to the Dead-letter Office. The postage on dead letters in 1838 was 41 per cent on the gross postal revenue; in 1841-the second year of the Penny Postage-it had fallen to 2; per cent; in 1852 to 1 per cent; and last year it was only three quarters of 1 per cent on the gross revenue. All this was, or could be by law, collected frem the writers of the letters. It is a favorte argument, with many who contend for compulsory prepayment, that it saves money to the Government that would be lost on dead letters. The last year any statistics were given on this subject it appears that there were 30,000,000 letters sent unpaid in the United States, and of these 28,000,000 were delivered at an additional charge of two cents-a clear gain of \$560,000; while 2,000,000 were not delivered at all, showing a loss of \$60,000. With this result there was a clear gain of half-amillion of dollars on letters not prepaid. With the double postage on letters not prepaid, there are, in Great Britain, only three letters out of every 200 sent unpaid. With a postage as low as two cents, and double that when not prepaid, nearly very letter will be postpaid by stamp. A calculation made in THE TRIBUNE last year went

to show that the legitimate postage—collected by a stamp duty-on newspapers in England was \$1,000,-(0). From this report we learn it was in 1855 \$1,180,000. This, added to the postage on letters and books, will give about a full half of the gross revcaue as clear profit, showing that to-day one halfpenny (one cent) is the remunerative rate of letter postage in Great Britain. Were the paying rate in England five cents, could any one doubt that ten cents would pay here? The clear profits on the British Money-Order Office last year amounted to \$101,000; the year before, to \$81,000. The postage on transient printed matter at this time, in Great Britain, is one penny up to four ounces; tional industry, and all sources of national income and in consequence of the reduction made about a have been fostered, sustained and rendered more

was almost three hundred per cent in twelve months. We perceive in this report no lugubrious laments because of the criticisms of the public press on the management of the English Post-Office, nor do we learn from any source that clerks have been discharged or removed from their poorly paid desks to give place to others who have the same religious faith as the Chief of the Department

At the opening of the present session of Congress, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, then a candidate for Speaker, had a conversation with one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE, then in Washington, at the request of a mutual friend. In the course of that conversation, the fact that THE TRIBUNE had assailed Mr. C. on account of his project for harmonizing the "American" party, North and South on the Slavery question, was alluded to, when Mr. Campbell observed that he knew that the editor then present (H. G.) had no part in that, as he was in Europe when it was published. Yet we find in The Cincinnati Commercial's report of a recent speech by Mr. C. in Ohio, the following:

"To the point about the sure-paper assaults upon him, self-respect and the truth of history demanded from him a statement of facts. It was well known that in The New York TRIENCE, one time as June love, Horace Greeney And assaulted him: This was not the first time that Horace had done such a thing to him," Ac.

-There is more like this, but it seems hardly necessary that we should refer to it. Mr. Campbell is entirely mistaken in asserting that THE TRIBUNE opposed his election to the Speakership because of his Americanism. We opposed him because, 1. We deemed Mr. Banks preëminently qualified for that particular post, 2. We disliked Mr. C.'s proposal to harmonize the Americans, Nerth and South, on the Slavery question, by means of a platform which seemed to us a surrender by the North of the main point in dispute. 3. We thought there were other important posts in the House which Mr. C. was better fitted to fill than the Speaker's chair.-These impressions have rather been confirmed than modified by subsequent

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Whosoever wants Kansas to be a Free State will

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

not object to admitting her under the Topeka Canstitution. And it is the true test of a man's real desire to recover that Territory to Freedom to bid him say where he stands on this vital question. Whosoever demurs and queries and objects to coming up to the point of admission, is willing to be cheated, and ready to acquiesce in the final transfer of Kansas to the Slave Power. The North could have saved Kansas to Freedom by standing together against the Repeal of the Missouri restriction. It failed to do it, and threw it mercilessly into the unwashed hands of the Border Ruffians. It now has a second chance to save it, and may do so if it will. The catastrophe, the lamentable and ignominious catastrophe of disemboweling the great Northern preserve, gouging a whole empire out of free territory to be blackened with Slavery, can be averted to-day fully and finally, simply by Northern men saying it shall be done. Why is not every man alert to seize the opportunity? Wherefore this inertia, this paralytic gait, this palsied step? Apparently because certain individuals seem to think it would gratify, and inure to the benefit of, a a party with whose objects they profess not to sympathize. The obstructions in the way are paltry, narrow, partizan. This great question, big with gigantic fates, fraught with consequences perilous, threatening and destructive, is treated as though it were one of no more than every-day importance. Men handle the fate and fortunes of a a nation, whose expansion is a marvel and whose destiny is the great political problem of the age, whol'v in reference to their own personal or party interests. Every consideration of a national and patriotic character demands the instant settlement of the question. Kausas can be composed, the country tranquilized, harmony between the two sections measurably restored, by the prompt admission of that Territory as a State under the Constitution adopted by the great majority of her citizens. Her admission would be preëminently an act of peace and harmony and concord. It should commend itself to every interest, and especially every conservative interest, in the country. The fires of agitation would be quenched by it, for it would extinguish the fuel that feeds them. Politically, it would be the severest blow that the Republican party could receive, for it would reinstate the Democratic party everywhere in the North in

Why, then, is not Kansas admitted with her constitution as she stands, with all these inducements to back her earnest application? Mark the answer, and see how it is justified by the sequel, if the dominant party should be able to retain power at the ensuing election. Kansas is not admitted now, because it is the determination of the slave power to enslave her; and the Administration and the Northern leaders of the Sham Democracy are ofraid to interpose to prevent that catastrophe. Kansas stands to-day, bound hand and foot by the Administration, who will not let her go free, and she is to be sacrificed and turned over to Slavery through the influence of the same class of low born and revolting considerations that originally prompted the step which exposed her to invasion and reduction by the Pro-Slavery Border

Let it be understood that Kansas cannot save herself, the Free-State party of the Territory cannot save her, however numerous it may be, while the Douglas bill stands as the shelter for the consummation of the determined purposes of the Pro-Slavery men and the Border-Ruffian Legislature. That Territory is doomed, unless it is rescued by the voice of the people of the Free States in the Presidential election.

We want preachers of the gospel of Kansas. We don't want argument, or essay, or logic, to prove anything touching the great question. Congrees is lawyered to death. We want preachers, with tongues of fire, and a leader holy, rapt, and mystical as a scraph. This is a day for a Luther, a Huss, and a Peter the Hermit. We want glorified spirits filled with ode and rhapsody and lyric. The great harp of liberty lies unstrung, and needs to be waked to new and sublimer strains than were ever evoked from its strings. Where is the Master who shall seize it, touch its chords, and rouse this people into life ? There is the cause and the crisis, the essential elements of one of the most moving, exciting and magnetic contests that was ever witnessed. The ingredients of a more than necromantic power lie in unimagined opulence beneath our feet. Where is the enchanter whose wand shall vitalize them?

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1856. The news from Nicaragua, received by the

year ago, the increase in that class of mail matter | Charles Morgan at New-Orleans, is too meager